

A PHORID FLY FROM THE NESTS OF ANTHOPHORA IN CALIFORNIA.

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In March 1941, Mr. J. W. MacSwain and the writer (1942a: 195, tab. 1), collected pupae of a phorid fly from a nest cell of *Anthophora stanfordiana* Cockerell. The cell was one of a small sample (100 cells) taken from a bank about twenty miles east of Bakersfield, Kern County, California. This bank was largely occupied by *Anthophora linsleyi* Timberlake and has been described in connection with a study of this latter species (Linsley and MacSwain, 1942b). Because of the stage of development of the flies, it was not possible to determine the exact relationship of the fly to the *Anthophora*. However, since the adjoining cells in the series were occupied by bees, and the phorid cell was empty except for thirty-four fly pupae, it was presumed that the larvae had destroyed the original occupant, although it is possible that they had fed primarily on the store of pollen. The pupae were brought into the laboratory and adults emerged on April 12, 13, and 14, 1941, from thirteen to fifteen days after they were collected. These were sent to C. T. Brues, who found them closely related to *Megaselia pygmaeoides* Lundbeck a European species not previously found in this country. Dr. Brues states that it is quite possible that the two are not the same but that he cannot distinguish any differences.

A few phorids have been reported from nests of bees in eastern North America. Melander and Brues (1903) record *Megaselia halictorum* (Melander and Brues), and possibly also *M. cata* (Melander and Brues), *M. rostrata* (Melander and Brues) and *Stethopathus occidentalis* (Melander and Brues), from nests of *Chloralictus pruinosus* Robertson in Massachusetts. Malloch (1912: 494) states that *Megaselia rufipes* (Meigen) is "commonly found in beehives, and is a scavenger rather than an inquiline or parasite" and Essig (1926: 564) records this same species from "bees nests."

LITERATURE CITED

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RANDOM NOTES ON HETEROPTERA.

In White Plains, N. Y., October 7, 1913, was a beautiful, spring-like day, the temperature ranging between 40°-54°. On the hillside by Todd's Pond, under stones, the following bugs were found.

Aradus robustus Uhler, 7 more or less active adults and 3 nymphs. *Podisus serieventris*, *Euschistus variolarius* and *Mormidea lugens* were torpid; but *Heraeus plebejus* was very active and got away. Some *Corythucha marmorata* were also found.

On September 12, 1914, at Rockaway Beach, L. I., under a trailing vine in the sand, there were abundant nymphs of *Lygaeus bicrucis*, in two or three instars.

In the beach washup, at Arverne, L. I., on October 3, of the same year, these Heteroptera were secured: Five *Brochymena quadripustulata*, 3 *Podisus serieventris*; and various *Mormidea lugens*, *Trichopepla semivittata* and *Nysius ericae*, *Euschistus variolarius*, *Crophius disconotus*, *Nezara hiliaris*, *Hymenarcis nervosa*, one of each. *Amnestus spinifrons* yielded 7 specimens, and *Amnestus pusillus* 3. There were also two *Chariesterus antennator*, both thickly covered with a white pruinosity on the abdomen, thorax and sternum.

Two *Eremocoris ferus* were found under a stone on the Todd hillside in White Plains, N. Y., on November 3, 1917. The temperature ranged from 26° in the evening to 64° in the heat of the day.

Microvelia fontinalis T.-B. in an aquarium was seen feeding on *Daphnia*. The rostrum was extended forward and the water-flea carried impaled on the lancets.

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